

Story Behind Moreschi
By Dorothy Loeb
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Daily Worker

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SOVIETS CROSS PRUT INTO RUMANIA

100,000 Japanese Trapped from Marshalls to N. Guinea

Wagner Leads City 4th Term Campaign

New York City Democrats, led by Sen. Robert F. Wagner, yesterday had a united "draft Roosevelt" drive under way.

The campaign got going Saturday night when Sen. Wagner, addressing 150 party leaders from all over the city at a Waldorf-Astoria dinner, delivered a ringing appeal for the President's reelection. The appeal was enthusiastically received.

Soldiers for FDR Dallas News Finds

By David Carpenter
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DALLAS, Tex., April 2.—American soldiers would vote overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt if they had the opportunity. That is what a poll of 150 soldiers taken by the Dallas Morning News showed.

The poll was taken by reporters from soldiers waiting in Union Station between trains and walking the streets of Dallas while on leave. The vote was divided as follows: Roosevelt, 90; Wilkie, 35; Dewey, 15; Bricker, 6; and General MacArthur, 2. Only two declared that they did not want to vote.

The main reasons given by the soldiers for supporting Roosevelt as reported in the Dallas Morning News were:

"This is no time to change and his conduct of the war has been satisfactory. Seven gave the same expression, which must be spreading in servicemen's barracks: 'Don't change horses in the middle of the stream.'"

"Grants to dependents for support and mustering in and out."

"What they termed his 'humanitarian' record during the depression in giving jobs to the unemployed."

"Nobody has been put up yet who can do a better job."

Roosevelt's greatest support came from the men who have been in the service for some length of time between 21 and 30 years old. His greatest opposition came from those who have been in the service a short time, many of them fathers but recently coming from business life.

The 150 came from 22 different states.

State Dep't Aide Urges Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—Harry C. Hawkins, Director of the State Department's Office of Economic Affairs, said tonight that the United States must negotiate cooperative trade agreements with other nations to assure maximum postwar prosperity.

He said in a radio talk (WINK) that the welfare of this nation hinges directly upon the economic strength of other countries. Reciprocal compacts for reduced tariffs, he said, would speed the recovery of impoverished peoples, permitting abolition of relief measures and assuring a market for American products.

"The United States can't go on selling its products abroad indefinitely unless it accepts the products of other countries in return," he said. "If other countries can't get United States dollars by selling their goods in the United States they can't buy our things."

Several speakers indirectly answered Libby's attacks on the United Nations, particularly the Soviet Union by pointing out that action with the rest of the United Nations was the only realistic way to peace.

"The foundation for peace is jobs," said one speaker. "Let us do as the Soviet Union has done, guarantee full employment. Then we have the basis for a real peace policy."

It was a disconcerting night for the handful of Soviet-baiters and peace nowers, led by Libby.

Mayor Proclaims Thursday 'Army Day'

Asserting that this year will see our armed forces and our Allies engaged "in the decisive battles of the greatest conflict ever waged," Mayor LaGuardia yesterday proclaimed Thursday as Army Day to pay due respect to men on the fighting fronts.

Party Builders Review Drive, Pledge Success

New York State Communist delegates to the Party Builders Congress, inspired by accounts of a successful drive in the Bronx, yesterday pledged the national leadership fulfillment of their goal of 10,000 new members by May 30, date of the national convention.

Taking stock of results to date, the Congress reported 4,454 new members with most of the counties lagging. Councilmen Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin Davis and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn entered a three-way personal competition as upstate counties challenged New York City.

In the grand ballroom of Hotel Diplomat, a large score board gave the last minute results as:

THE SCORE TO DATE

County	Quota	Total
Bronx	2,000	774
Kings	2,750	1,318
New York	3,280	1,679
Queens	800	313
Richmond	50	2
Nassau	150	54
Westchester	100	37
Capitol District	100	39
Utica	30	9
Orange	75	7
Erie	300	111
Monroe	100	65
Onondago	50	8
So. Tier	150	82

Enthusiasm ran high as club chairmen and ace recruiters told their success stories. Branches which achieved 100 per cent of their goals received 50 checks while 25 per cent attainment.

Charles Lowman, chairman of the 21st A. D. which has already completed its quota of 200 with 206, pledged another 100.

Eddie Royce with 40 new members promised 100.

New Party member Mrs. Katie Thompson, president of the National Progressive Convention of Missionary Churches, pledged 100.

Councilman Davis told the gathering that the Harlem section would

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Quakers Reject Peace Now Pleas

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Philadelphia Quakers showed this week that most of them oppose the peace now campaign of Frederick Libby and his associates.

Despite a long defeatist harangue by Libby a large joint yearly meeting of the Agh Street and Race Street Friends declined to adopt a statement with a subtle peace now twist submitted by the Peace Commission.

A more extreme demand to "stop the war now," and avert the frightful slaughter before the campaign of 1944, was likewise rejected. This was submitted by Allan Olmstead whose wife, Mildred Scott Olmstead, is associated with Libby on the Peace Now Strategy Board.

Upshot of the session, one of a week long series on various Quaker activities, was a simple reaffirmation of the Quaker peace testimony. The various rejected statements were referred back to committee for revision.

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How Tobin Exposed Reader's Digest Ruse

By George Morris

Reader's Digest offered to print an article by Daniel J. Tobin portraying the "mind of a labor leader" provided he let the publishers stuff his mouth with their defeatist and splitting line.

This was revealed in the April issue of the International Trainers in a story of months of futile effort by "revolving editor" William Hard to get a "suitable" piece from the head of the AFL's largest union.

Lester Hunt, Mr. Tobin's assistant editor of the Teamster, concludes his exposure of the Digest as follows:

"If the Reader's Digest wants to portray the 'mind of a labor leader,' let it select a mind that is in closer harmony with what it is trying to accomplish."

"It can't put words in Tobin's mouth."

"And it can't take any out, either."

READER'S DIGEST LINE

The story began well over a year ago when Hard's articles in the Digest went overboard for state laws to curb labor with the usual Peggie-like attacks upon labor officials as though all were racketeers and crooked. On Feb. 8 Mr. Tobin's paper criticized Hard's stuff, giving as contrary proof the Teamster's union's adherence to the no-strike policy and action against dishonest elements in its locals.

Two months later Hard when he got around to replying, suggested an article by Tobin provided there was "preliminary agreement, of course, on the theme of the article."

Thereupon, the union wrote that Mr. Tobin would deal with the same subject that President Eric Johnson of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce had covered in an earlier article.

"Tobin was prepared to accept Johnson's endorsement of the capitalist system," writes Hunt. "But he was not prepared to accept some of the abuses which occur under it. He further declared it essential that the White House be occupied by a man of President Roosevelt's caliber."

DEFEATIST STUFF

That was altogether not what Hard the "rover boy" has been bargaining for. Hunt describes why:

"This is the same editor who was recently accused of telling his staff that Germany should not be completely crushed in this war and that Hitler should be preserved to 'protect' Europe against Communism. Hitler has long been saying the same thing."

Hunt also described how the Digest had last August predicted that by February, 1944 the national diet would be "well below the nutrition level" because of "bungling" of the home front by the Roosevelt administration. The authority for the Digest was Herbert Hoover.

Seven more weeks passed (May 29) before Hard wrote his next letter to Tobin in which Tobin's suggestion for an article were completely ignored. Instead Mr. Hard asked for an article that would attack management.

"Let me assure you," wrote Hard, "that we do not care how stiffly Mr. Tobin might attack any management practices of which he may not approve. Some of our authors have criticized certain labor union practices pretty vigorously from time to time."

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U. S. Offers Full Regrets to Swiss

Leland Harrison, U. S. Minister to Switzerland, has expressed his deepest regret to the Swiss Government for the accidental bombing of Schaffhausen by U. S. 8th Air Force Liberators Saturday, the British Radio said Sunday.

The Swiss Minister in Washington has been instructed to file a protest with the U. S. Government, according to the broadcast, reported to the United Press by CBS.

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Shostakovich's 8th, Symphony of Victory, Gets Ovation at First Playing Here

By David Platt

Dimitri Shostakovich's Eighth Symphony, the musical story of Soviet advance, was cheered by a Carnegie Hall audience, at the Western Hemisphere premiere performance by the Philadelphia Symphony Society of New York.

Repeated calls from the audience brought back Mr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor five times for bows. The house was packed. The rain kept no one away.

The great work by Shostakovich, left a deep impression upon the audience. This music by a Soviet genius captured the mighty spirit of the people's offensive. The Eighth

is the music of unutterable grief and revenge, of great courage and great hate. It is music of victory and freedom.

There are passages of overwhelming emotional excitement and beauty in the superb opening Adagio movement where the violins rise to dizzy heights to express the cries of the tortured, the cries of the beholders of fascism and its works. The sadness that struck and the greatness and might of the Soviet Union is in every bar of the Eighth.

MUSIC OF OFFENSIVE

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U.S. Reveals Land, Sea, Air Blockade in Pacific Area

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—Superior American land, sea and air forces have sprung a gigantic trap which has ensnared some 100,000 Japanese troops from the Marshall Islands to New Guinea, the War Department disclosed tonight in a Pacific strategy review which forecast "eventual complete victory" over the enemy.

This has been accomplished by a strangulating sea-air blockade which, coupled with seizure of strategic points and bombing of other installations, has paralyzed enemy communications lines that Japanese soldiers are perishing by the hundreds from disease and starvation.

"So effective has been this plan," it said, "that today some 100,000 Japanese soldiers in the once strongly defended enemy bases (Marshall, Bismarck and Northern Solomons) now face a 'hopeless' future."

Elaborating on the strategy of paralyzing the enemy's life lines, it said that the blockade around the islands has been drawn so tightly that nine out of every 10 Japanese ships which attempt to bring in supplies are destroyed. And more than 50 per cent of the Japanese barges which hide by day and attempt to run the blockade by night also have been destroyed.

(Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox recently estimated that American forces have destroyed more than 1,250 Japanese barges trying to carry supplies and reinforcements to isolated garrisons. American submarines have played a key role in cutting enemy troops off from their supplies sinking at least 503 warships and merchantmen since Pearl Harbor.)

Picturing the plight of the trapped Japanese, the Army said that except for small amounts of supplies brought in by submarine or barge, they have received no substantial aid recently.

Intelligence reports to the War Department pictured these instances of the fate that has befallen some of the isolated Japanese in New Guinea alone:

1—Near Saldor, 80 dead Japanese were found at the bottom of a deep gorge last February. There was evidence the enemy sought to enter the gorge by rope ladders, but fell to their death from sheer weakness.

2—Near Gail, 22 miles east of Saldor, American troops on Feb. 10 and 11 discovered the bodies of 209 Japanese victims of disease and starvation. It was estimated there were at least 800 dead in that area.

3—On March 19 at Yoga-Yoga, 15 miles west of Saldor, an American patrol found 200 Japanese who had died of malnutrition and disease.

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London D. W. Holds Huge Conference

More than two million were represented at a conference yesterday in London called by the British Daily Worker to clarify and unify public opinion on national unity, the election truce and ways of speeding the all-out liberation of Western Europe. A full story of the conference will appear in Tuesday's Daily Worker.

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Yanks Fly Over Alps to Rip Steyr

LONDON, April 2 (UP).—Powerful formations of Italy-based U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, battling enemy fighter resistance and intense flak over the Alps, bombed vital Nazi ball-bearing works and a Messerschmitt aircraft component plant at Steyr, Austria, today, carrying forward the two-way aerial offensive against Axis Europe.

Switching the air assault on the Reich from the north to the south, Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the U. S. Strategic Air Forces operating against Germany, sent strong formations of U. S. 15th Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators against the most important Nazi ball-bearing plant now in operation and the Daimler-Benz aircraft component plant, making parts for Messerschmitt fighters.

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Molotov Reveals Soviet Penetration

LONDON, April 2 (UP).—The Red Army has forged across the Prut River at several points and driven into Rumania in the war's first Soviet invasion of Axis territory, Moscow announced tonight.

The Russians have invaded the Axis satellite nation for military reasons only and the Soviet Union has no desire to acquire new territory, said a Moscow radio broadcast on this, the 1,618th day of the Russo-German war.

Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, in a statement to foreign correspondents in Moscow, announced the invasion of Rumania, according to a Moscow broadcast recorded here shortly before midnight.

Molotov said the Russians had swarmed over the Prut River border from Bessarabia at several points and were in pursuit of the enemy. The pursuit, Molotov was quoted as saying, will continue until the final rout and capitulation of the enemy.

"The Russians, hurling the Germans back across the Ukraine in one of the greatest offensives of the war, reached the Prut River last Sunday on a 53-mile front and in today's fighting the daily Moscow war bulletin revealed the Red Army had extended its lines along the Rumanian border to 100 miles.

HERTS TAKEN

"The Red Army, as the result of a successful offensive has reached the River Prut which is the state frontier between the USSR and Rumania," Molotov's statement said. "Thus a beginning has been made for the full reestablishment of the Soviet state frontier as fixed in 1940 in accordance with an agreement between Soviet Russia and Rumania."

"The Soviet Government declared, heretofore, that advancing units of the Red Army, pursuing the German armies and their Allied Rumanian troops, have crossed in several sectors the River Prut and have entered Rumanian territory."

Red Army forces drove the Germans from more than 50 towns on the approaches to Odessa today, pushing the Nazis back toward that Black Sea port on a narrowing front, while 250 miles to the northwest Soviet units reached the northern border of Rumania.

Moscow dispatches said Cossack cavalry spearheads, striking ahead of the main forces, already had smashed to within sight of Odessa. Moscow's broadcast war bulletin tonight reported that in today's fighting the Soviets drove to within 31 miles northeast of the port by capturing Petrovskoye. Moscow gave no new report on a Soviet column which moved along the sea coast to within 24 miles east of Odessa on Saturday.

(The British radio, heard by CBS, said Red Army forces could see a little more than 20 miles away, great columns of smoke rising high above Odessa, indicating the Germans might have begun putting the torch to the city which had a pre-war population of more than 600,000.)

Other towns taken today on the front north of Odessa were Novaya Kilaevetovka, 40 miles northeast of the port, and Alexandrovka, 32 miles northeast.

ON NORTH RUMANIA BORDER

On the northwest, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Army reached the northern border of Rumania by capturing the town of Gerta, 18 miles southeast of Cernovitz. That gave the Red Army a 100-mile front along Rumania's frontier from the east to north-west.

A western spearhead of the Zhukov Army broadened its front moving toward the border of Hungarian-occupied Czechoslovakia. That force captured the towns of Kosov, 35 miles west of Cernovitz and 25 miles from Czechoslovakia, and Pustin, 39 miles west of Cernovitz and 23 miles from Czechoslovakia. Other Soviet forces have stood within 15 miles of Czechoslovakia since last Thursday.

On the western side of the Odessa front units of the Second Army pushing down both sides of the Dniester River hurled back German counter-attacks and took 21 localities. Among them were Gorodishe, in Bessarabia 39 miles north of Chisinau (Kishinev), second largest city in Bessarabia and Stepanovka, on the east bank of the Dniester 21 miles northeast of Kishinev.

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Toledano Sees Popular Upheaval in Argentina

MEXICO CITY, April 2 (ALN).—Returning from a six-week tour of Latin America, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), this week predicted that if the present Argentine dictatorship continues, popular unrest may explode in a revolution.

He said that Latin America's greatest problems are the result of a war-produced higher cost of living, and that reactionaries are using economic suffering to foment anti-democratic conspiracies in many American countries.

Latin American labor, he added, hopes that President Roosevelt will be re-elected to guarantee continuation of the Good Neighbor policy.

Toledano left here in mid-February to attend an emergency meeting of the CTAL's executive council in Montevideo, called to work out plans to combat the spread of Argentine fascism.

British Labor Asks Post-War 40-Hr. Week

LONDON, April 2 (ALN).—A 40-hour week as a general standard for post-war industry was recommended by the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, meeting here last week. The council has proposed to its affiliated bodies that they request the introduction of a bill in Parliament "to enact a 40-hour week without a reduction in earnings."

How Tobin Nailed Reader's Digest

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to time. . . . We would not want in any way to try to soften any view that Mr. Tobin might have as to management mistakes and failures."

The game is clear. The Digest would be glad to portray to its readers a sharpening battle between labor and management—a country disunited in the midst of war.

"You are hearing from us now, Mr. Harby," writes Munt. "This is our first answer to your letter of last May 29. Why should we continue to answer all this double talk? We know when we are being kidded."

"The purpose of the Reader's Digest was to create the illusion that it was being fair to both sides because it opened its columns to Tobin."

"But it closes the door to him on the views that have won him national recognition as a wartime labor leader who recognizes his responsibilities and realizes that the greatest danger to labor would be the failure to crush Fascism once and for all. Tobin is for unconditional surrender. He is against 'peace now' or at any other time except when it comes to stay, on the bayonets of our victorious troops."

"Apparently all the Reader's Digest wanted to do was to promote a grudge fight between labor and management instead of a same discussion of problems which will effect the welfare of future generations."

2,000 Honor Tito At Meeting Here

Yugoslav seamen and thousands of American friends paid tribute yesterday to Marshal Tito, the People's Liberation Army and the Partisan Forces of Yugoslavia.

More than 2,000 at Manhattan Center, heard Dr. Sava Kosanovic, ex-minister of Yugoslavia, Louis Adams, author, W. C. Gallor, radio commentator, and Frederick Myers, vice-president of the National Maritime Union. Chairman of the meeting was Thomas Babin, president of the United Seamen's Club of the U.S.A., sponsor of the event.

Dr. Kosanovic, told the cheering audience that unity must be so firm among the Serbs, Slovenians and Croats that "neither the Government in-Exile nor anyone else can break it."

Louis Adams, author and president of the United Committee of South Slavs of America, told how Americans now understand what is going on in Yugoslavia and how they recognize the great leadership of Marshal Tito.

"It is great news that Americans are now fighting side by side with the Yugoslav Partisans," he said. "We look forward to the day when the Soviet Army also meets our Yugoslav forces on Yugoslav soil."

HELL FOR MIKHAILOVICH
William Gallor received loud applause when he said, "Once the Nazis are kicked out of Yugoslavia, Mikhailovich is going to get hell from the Yugoslav people." He scored American newspapers for being too long on "the other side of public opinion" in regard to Mikhailovich "they weren't keeping up with history," he said. The meeting wired President Roosevelt in an appeal for recognition of the Yugoslav peoples government. A cable to Prime Minister Churchill asked that Britain "follow the wishes of the Yugoslav people who are making so many sacrifices under the democratic government of Ribar."

In addition to the addresses, a program of folk music, dancing and dramatic sketches was presented.

Allies Cut Enemy North Burma Rail

NEW DELHI, April 2 (UP).—British Commandos, supported by American planes, have cut the main Japanese railroad and river supply lines to northern Burma, but enemy troops invading India have established new road blocks on the vital Manipur Road and threaten to isolate the British force on the central Indo-Burma front.

In one of the most spectacular Allied accomplishments in Northern Burma, air-borne troops organized and led by the late Brig. Gen. Orde C. Wingate, have slashed the important Myittha-Mandalay railway and now control 12 miles of the line north of Katha, front dispatches reported.

In addition, the Commandos have cut the Irrawaddy River, thereby isolating Myittha, main Japanese base in northern Burma about 100 miles northeast of Katha. Myittha already is threatened from the north by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American column driving from Shadun and by a parallel British force to the coming down from Sumprabum. Kachin tribesmen with the latter column were reported within 36 miles of Myittha.

Freiheit Celebrates Its 22nd Birthday

The Morning Freiheit, Jewish daily anti-fascist paper, was 22 years old yesterday.

The Morning Freiheit has won a proud place today in the camp of the foremost fighters for the decisions of Jewish national unity behind President Roosevelt as commander in chief and in support of his policies and for the fraternal unity and friendship between the American and Soviet Jews and the Jews of all lands.

The founding of the "Morning Freiheit Association" one and a half years ago, reports the Morning Freiheit in a leading editorial yesterday, has more than justified itself. This new instrument has surrounded the paper with new large groupings of Jewish trade unionists, writers, artists, active elements in mass organizations and community leaders. As a result broad sections of the people have cooperated and helped their organ assume its tremendous responsibilities in this great and fateful epoch.

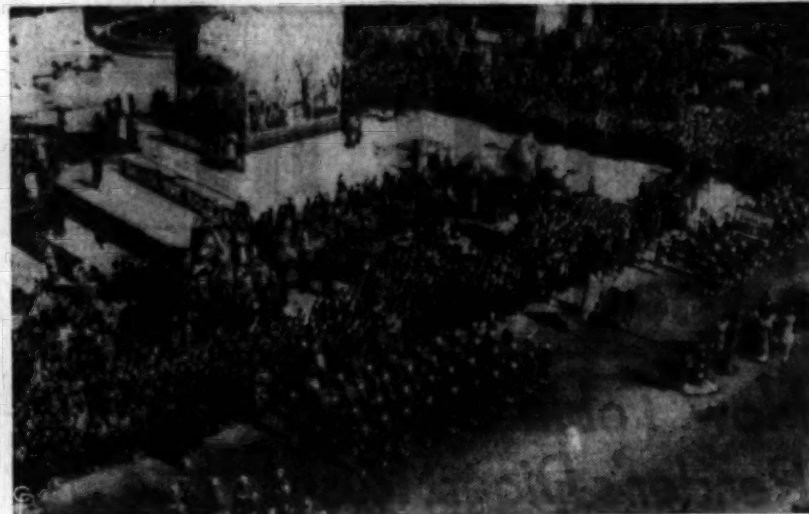
18-Year-Old Vote Drive Launched in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, April 2.—A statewide movement to give the 18-year-old citizens of Texas the right to vote was initiated at a mass meeting held on the campus of the University of Texas here last week.

Officers of the organization elected at the meeting consist of Ben Ramey, president, Jean Berge, secretary, and J. C. Johnson, treasurer.

100,000 India Peasants Attend Parley

Yank Parade Cheered in London



Thousands of Londoners usually undemonstrative at parades this time cheered lustily as Yank pre-invasion parade passed Trafalgar Square last Friday. The most enthusiastic ovation was received by a detachment of Negro troops.

Party Builders Review Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

gain 1,000 new members. Bert Sutta, organizer of the Fur and Shipping Clerks, whose group completed its quota of 25 promised another 25.

Belle Saunders, chairman of the 4th A. D. club in Kings, recruited 33 and promised more. Vincent Idenelli from Schenectady, a Communist for two months, with 11 new members to his credit, pledged additional recruits.

Oil Green, executive secretary of the state organization, in the main address, said that at the drive's midpoint point, guarantees were still lacking for complete success.

Confident that the state membership would achieve its goal, Green stressed the importance of a large Communist Party for the coming election struggle.

Tearing into the Old Guard red-baiting maneuvers he said that a triple play was going on among Dubinsky, Dies and McCormick in order to defeat the President and bring about a negotiated peace.

These reactionaries are attacking Hillman because he has emerged as the political leader of organized labor behind Roosevelt. ALP primary results are the first test of Hillman's influence, he said.

The President's enemies will go to any extreme, such as disfranchising 12,000,000 men in the army and throwing the tax burden on the common people.

The United States is already in the election campaign and hard work will be needed in the coming months to make sure that durable peace and economic prosperity are the fruits of victory which can best be attained by the re-election of the Commander in Chief.

Roy Hudson, member of the national committee in summing up, said that only a major effort will make the drive successful and that New York is responsible for leading the rest of the nation in numerical strength.

William Z. Foster, national committee member, reported on the success of the Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia drive. "This was done, he said, through effective presentation of the Communist position to workers and good organizational work."

Councilman Cacchione also stressed the importance of house gatherings for recruiting and laced in "professional sympathizers" for tarrying outside the ranks of the working class party. "In no uncertain terms he told Brooklynites to hop to and produce results."

Bronx administrative secretary Rose Chernin promised an increase in new members now that the primary election was over.

Councilman Davis reported on his trip to Chicago and Detroit describing the upsurge among Negro and white workers who are looking for the right answers to post-war security and abundance.

James W. Ford, national committee member, was chairman. As the Congress ended all eyes were turned to the Browder and Cacchione-Davis cups which go to the banner recruiting counties.

Nazis Withdraw From Savile Area

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

GENEVA, April 2. — Haute Savoie, scene of violent fighting between the French partisans and the Nazis, is being cleansed by the withdrawal of German troops.

According to news reaching here from France, the Gestapo, and German troops who had been undergoing intensive training while stationed at Haute Savoie, took French prisoners along with them when they left the Northern French areas.

Joseph Darnand's fascist militia is replacing the Nazi troops, who had been harried day and night by the indomitable Francis Tixiers.

Australian Labor Accepts TUC Invite

SYDNEY, April 2 (ALN).—The Australian Council of Trade Unions, which has over 800,000 members, this week accepted the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress to send delegates to the world labor conference in London next June.

Pan-American Women to Meet

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—Delegates representing the Inter-American Commission of Women will meet here soon and will demand feminine participation in the shaping of the peace. Chairman Minerva Bernardino said tonight.

"Women are giving their best—even their lives—to war and working side by side with the men," she said in an interview. "The women will not stop here."

Each of the 21 American Republics, except for Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina, will send one delegate to the 10-day conference, April 10 to 20. The conference will hear Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Pan-American Day, April 14.

Seated about the famed table of the Pan-American Governors Board—each woman in her ambassador's chair—the commission will prepare a report on women's progress in this hemisphere and her role in the peace for the Pan-American Conference which is scheduled to meet at Bogota, Colombia, after the war.

Paraguay Jailers Kill Union Heads

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MONTEVIDEO, April 2.—Brutal tortures in a concentration camp have resulted in the deaths of two Paraguayan labor leaders arrested during the general strike at an Argentine factory in Farsidi.

Adolfo Yegros, ex-General-Secretary of the Confederation of Workers of Paraguay, and M. Noceda, leader of the railroad workers, were murdered in the Paraguayan concentration camp at Chaco.

Some 250 workers and their families were arrested during the Farsidi strike; and in the general strike that followed, over 500 workers were rounded up and sent to the Chaco concentration camp.

WLB Bars Rise in Aluminum Plants

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight denied a general wage increase of 15 percent to 9,000 employees of Aluminum Company of America in plants at Massena, N. Y., East St. Louis, and Mobile, Ala.

Argentine Underground Labor Leader Arrested

MONTEVIDEO, April 2 (ALP).—Angel Molesini, representative of the underground Argentine General Confederation of Labor (CGT) in this city, and former Allied Labor News correspondent here, was arrested this week on his return to Argentina.

Molesini arrived here shortly after the dissolution of Argentine unions on July 20, 1943, because of their opposition to the repressive domestic program and anti-United Nations foreign policy of the "Colonel's Lodge." Since then underground Argentine unions have led strikes against the government, the largest of these last October embracing more than 280,000 workers.

Thousands of union leaders have been interned and it is believed that Molesini returned to his country to help the illegal trade unions.

It was also learned here this week that Adolfo Yegros, former general secretary of the Confederation of Paraguay Workers, and Railroad Workers Union leader Noceda were assassinated last week in Paraguay as a result of the seizure of complete power in that country by the openly pro-fascist Frente de Guerra, a group of army officers similar to the Argentine "Colonel's Lodge."

The unionists had been confined in recent years in Paraguayan concentration camps. Three other interned labor leaders, however, escaped from a concentration camp in the Chaco area. They are Ignacio Coronel, head of the Longshoremen's Union, Augusto Canete and Alfredo Alcora.

Andrew Gordon, whose ALN dispatches from La Paz during the past two years aroused wide interest, left Bolivia on March 3, the day Jose Antonio Arze, head of the Party of the Revolutionary Left (PIR), and numerous labor leaders were arrested. Arze was released last week from Coati Island on Lake Titicaca, where he had been confined, according to earlier reports, to forestall his candidacy in the Bolivian junta's presidential election set for June.

Unanimous Aid For Allies Voted

By Sharaf Athar Ali

(By Cable to Allied Labor News)

BOMBAY, April 2.—Nearly 100,000 peasants attended the annual session last week of the All-India Kisan Sabha (peasant union) at Berwada in Andhra, North Madras.

It was the largest open-air mass mobilization seen in this country since Aug. 9, 1942, date of the arrest of National Congress leaders.

Membership in the AIKS has leaped from 251,000 to 553,000 in the past year, it was revealed.

Reiterating its stand against fascism, the Sabha declared in a unanimous resolution that "our country's freedom can only be won by ally-ing ourselves with the anti-Axis forces, and by forging national unity for the achievement of a national government."

The resolution continued: "The anti-fascist and patriotic stand of the Kisan Sabha, together with its campaign to free the imprisoned national leaders, unite the peasants to win their day-to-day demands and solve the food crisis, have strengthened the Sabha as a mass organization."

"It is attracting a growing number of patriots—members of the National Congress and Muslim League and others who want to serve the peasant and do positive work for the solution of our national crisis."

The greater part of the session was taken up with practical consideration of the food crisis. Reviewing efforts of the Sabha during the past year to grow more food, and pledging to "redouble our efforts in the future," the session called on the government to remove the obstacles which prevent the peasants from growing more food.

VILLAGE UNITY
"The government relies upon the hoarders who were the food thieves of 1943 to supply food to the people in 1944, and refuses to rely on the patriotic efforts of the people themselves," said the Sabha.

Kisans were called on to sell their products not to the hoarders, but to government agents, and to "organize self-help on the basis of village unity to feed the destitute and poor." The resolution ended by appealing to Congressmen and Muslim Leaguers for help in the fight against hoarding.

The main political resolution demanded the release of Congress leaders and an end to the deadlock with the British government; paid tribute to the Red Army, the Soviet people and their incomparable leader Stalin; and to the "valiant and great Chinese people"; and expressed fraternal solidarity with the trade union movements and other democratic organizations of Britain, the United States and others of the United Nations.

The session registered an historic advance in the growth of the All-India peasant movement. Its achievements may be summarized thus: first, it sealed the bond of unity within the Kisan Sabha between non-Communist and Communist leaders and decided on a policy which called for unity with patriots outside the Kisan Sabha.

Secondly, it invited Muslim Leaguers and Congressmen who want to help the peasant to come inside the AIKS, strengthen its mass organization, win for the Kisan his demands and help him "discharge his patriotic duty of feeding the people and defeating the hoarders."

Finally, it reiterated its determination to work for Congressional unity, to win a national government of anti-fascist defense and freedom.

Italians Seize Nazi Cassino Peak

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, April 2 (UP).—Seasoned Italian troops, fighting with the Allies to rid their homeland of Nazi tyranny, have stormed and captured a second peak northeast of Cassino in a developing flank drive through the western Apennines that apparently caught German defenses off guard, dispatches said tonight.

But the Allies suffered a setback on the Anzio beachhead, losing some ground on their left flank to a German raid in heavy force early Friday which left our forward positions untenable.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Italian troops, in their first reported action since last December when they took part in the fighting around Mignano, opened their drive in the Malaria Range above Cassino after replacing French Moroccan troops in the line at an unannounced date.

On Friday they captured Mount Marrone, 14 miles northeast of Cassino and three miles west of Rocchetta. Widening their bulge in the Germans' mountain line, they seized Mount Castel Nuovo, a mile and a half southeast of Mount Marrone, Saturday.

Sinkiang Warned On Mongolia Clash

MOSCOW, April 2. (UP).—A dispatch of the official agency Tass reported today that there had been a serious clash at the end of 1943 between troops of Outer Mongolia and invading Chinese troops from remote Sinkiang Province and that in the opinion of leading Mongolian government circles the Soviet Union would be compelled to lend Mongolia her armed support if another such incident occurred.

The Tass dispatch was datelined Ulaan Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Government, which has a mutual assistance treaty with the USSR.

Tass said that, according to Ulaan Bator, local Chinese authorities in Sinkiang began forcible resettlement of a large number of Kazakh who lived in the Altai region.

Many families did not want to be resettled and fled to Mongolia, with Sinkiang troops pursuing them.

MONGOLIANS REPULSED ATTACKS
The Sinkiang troops crossed the Mongolian frontier in their pursuit, according to Tass and Chinese planes machine-gunned the refugees and Mongolian villages in their path.

Mongolian forces repulsed the invading Sinkiang troops, Tass said. Tass quoted the Mongolian Government sources as saying that they were convinced that the Soviet Union, under the mutual assistance treaty, would be compelled to intervene and lend its armed support to meet any future similar incident.

Sinkiang, in remote northwest China, is more or less autonomous and little is ever heard from it. The Altai region, which the Tass dispatch mentioned, extends from southwest Outer Mongolia to northeast Sinkiang.

The Kazakh Republic of the Soviet Union lies northwest of Sinkiang and west of Outer Mongolia. Any Chinese troops involved in any frontier clashes probably would be under control of some local provincial governor.

East Sinkiang, with 550,340 square miles of territory, has a population of only about 1,200,000.

Outer Mongolia became a people's government along Soviet lines and with a constitution modeled after that of the USSR. After the last Hutuktu or theocratic ruler in 1924. It has a close alliance with the Soviet Union.

The text of the Tass statement, as recorded by POC listeners, was: "Kazakh refugees fired on by Sinkiang troops."

ULAN BATOR (URUGA), April 1.—According to reports received here from informed circles, at the end of last year local authorities of Sinkiang province began forcible translocation of large numbers of the Kazakh population of the Altai district to the southern districts of Sinkiang.

"Many of the Kazakh families did not wish to be translocated and, in search of refuge from persecution by Sinkiang troops, fled to the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic where they were received as refugees by Mongolian authorities."

"Chinese troops in the northernmost part of Sinkiang Province, pursuing the Kazakh, broke into the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic and from airplanes fired on both the refugees and inhabited localities of the Mongolian People's Republic."

"The government of the Mongolian People's Republic could not help reacting to such a blunt violation of the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic and repulsed these invading Sinkiang troops."

"In connection with this, leading government circles of the Mongolian People's Republic are firmly convinced that in the event of such a violation of the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic by Sinkiang troops recurring, the Soviet Government in accordance with the mutual assistance treaty existing between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic as of March 12, 1936, will be forced in the interests of ensuring the safety of the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic to render the government of said Republic every necessary help and support."

U. S. Surveys Aid Sent USSR

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—The United States has backed up the Soviet Army's triumphant drive with 8,800 planes, 2,600,000 tons of food and vast shipments of munitions and other essential supplies, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley disclosed tonight.

He reported that from October, 1941, through March 1, this year, land-lease shipments totaled more than 9,500,000 tons. Of the 8,800 planes, 4,000 were ferried from this country and were not included in the tonnage total.

The shipments included 5,300 tanks and tank destroyers, 190,000 trucks, 36,000 jeeps and 30,000 other military vehicles.

Other essential supplies were 850,000 miles of field telephone wire, 275,000 field telephones, 7,000,000 pairs of army boots, and an unspecified number of locomotives and freight cars.

Raw materials for Soviet factories included 1,450,000 tons of steel, 420,000 tons of aluminum, nickel, copper, brass and zinc, and 200,000 tons of explosives.

Crowley said that only small amounts of equipment have been shipped for the Soviet navy—principally mine sweepers, together with a few mine-sweepers and submarine-chasers.

The overall total includes more than 1,000,000 tons shipped during January and February, compared with 670,000 tons provided in 1943 and 20,000 in 1942, during the same two months. Shipments are well ahead of schedules called for in the third protocol with Russia for fiscal 1944.

16 Billion Bond Drive Set June 12

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UP).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., revealing that the nation now is spending about \$8,000,000,000 a month for war, announced tonight that a Fifth War Loan drive to raise \$16,000,000,000 will start June 12 and end July 8.

Soldiers in Pole Army Ask To Be Given Soviet Status

MOSCOW, April 2. — Thirty-five West Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian soldiers stationed with the Polish Army in England, left their units and arrived in London, where they requested British authorities to transfer them out of the Polish Army.

Because of the open anti-Soviet policies of the Polish Army, the 35 men have refused to return to their units, according to a dispatch reaching here from a Tass correspondent in London.

"We don't want to fight against our country," declared the Western Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians.

Because they were considered Polish citizens, the men were compelled to join the Polish army after June 22, 1941.

Polish authorities in London asked the Orthodox Bishop Sawski to persuade the soldiers to return to their stations, but the churchman met with no success.

The soldiers stated that there are 2,500 men from the Western Ukraine and Byelo-Russia stationed in the Polish army, who wish to be transferred out and given Soviet citizenship.

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See 3-Pronged Soldier Vote Drive

Labor Campaign Viewed As Vital For New GI Ballot

By Max Gordon

The President's message to Congress on the soldier vote emphasizes the fact that the hardest fighting on this issue is still ahead. At this stage the drive to get the ballot to the men and women in the armed services is seen as a three-pronged one:

1) The amendments to the Congressional law which the President proposes in his message will require some pretty wide backing if they are to go through.

2) In each state, with few exceptions, a drive will have to be undertaken to get the governor to agree to count the federal ballot. In a number of states, it will also be necessary to demand amendment of the state law so that the postcard applications distributed federally among the armed forces will suffice to meet registration requirements.

3) House-to-house drives and campaigns by labor and other organizations will have to be launched so that the maximum number of soldiers will be gotten to vote under existing state laws.

Amendments asked for by the President, some of which have already been introduced into the Senate by Senators Thomas P. Green (D., R. I.) and Scott Lucas (D., Ill.), would make the ballot applicable to soldiers stationed inside the country; they would eliminate the necessity for certification by governors before federal ballots can be used; and they would cut out the proviso that only soldiers who have applied for a state ballot and failed to receive it can use the federal ballot.

Should the President's amendments be passed, and there is no reason to believe they will be without very heavy public pressure, a federal ballot would still be used only where soldiers have been unable to receive their state ballots.

As far as the state laws are concerned, only some 30 governors have told the President that the federal ballot will be counted in their states. Governor Dewey has made it quite clear, for instance, that New York will not do so.

In addition, many states still have election laws which require that soldiers send in registrations before they can receive ballots. This has been cut out in the New York State law, which requires simply that the State War Ballot Commission receive the name, the domestic and the army address of a soldier in order to send him a war ballot.

Under the New York law anyone can send this information to the Commission. Thus, labor and community groups are considering plans for an exhaustive house-to-house canvass with postcards to get everyone to send to Albany the name and address of every relative and friend in the service. They consider this an excellent opportunity to reach the people with the facts concerning the fight for the soldier ballot and the Republican congressional bloc in trying to block it.

The New York law requires that names and the two addresses required by the commission's hands by September 1.

House Hatchet-men Seek to End Lunches for 50,000 City Kids



By Helen Fitzgerald

The House of Representatives unleashed its hatchet again last week to chop off the appropriation for the school lunch program.

If it furthers the welfare of the people—cut it out—seems to be the motto of most of the Congressmen. In this instance on the chopping block was a school lunch program which has furnished hot lunches to about five million school kids for the past five years. The vote was 136 to 84 against.

Fortunately, this does not write final to the program—the scene has now shifted to the Senate where two bills are pending in the Senate Agriculture Committee.

How does the Child Nutrition program operate in New York City where 50,000 school kids get hot lunches daily? Children of working mothers in the low income group are given preference; principals of schools decide what children are eligible. Lunches are also available to those who can pay 10 cents or 50 cents a week.

A visit to the Three-story plant covering 30 square feet in Long Island City reveals a modern spic and span building, run efficiently and smoothly under the strictest sanitary conditions.

SWEET SMELL OF CELERY
This efficiency and the resulting benefits to the children which hot lunches provide are something Dorothy K. Zeman, assistant director of the Dept. of Welfare's Division of School Lunches is proud. Project Director is A. Maguire.

The food purchased by the Department of Markets is of high quality, and yesterday afternoon the sweet smell of fresh celery pervaded the large orderly room where countless men and women, dressed in white uniforms and caps worked.

They were in process of preparing celery for the following day's lunch. At other long tables, workers are storing huge piles of plump, white dried beans. The beans after sorting would be washed and end up as bean soup, cooked in mammoth steam kettles.

The menus prepared by dietitians are varied and wholesome. A typical lunch consists of hot soup (8 oz.), sandwich, bread and butter, fruit, fresh or stewed. And, of course, milk. When soup is omitted, two sandwiches are included with a piece of raw vegetable—celery sticks, pieces of carrot or green pepper. At the present time, 534 public and parochial schools are served.

Preparation for the day's lunches begins at 4 A. M.

The large containers for soup are sterilized as are all utensils used for milk. At the schools, utensils are also



Dressed in spick and span white uniforms and white caps, these women (top) are making sandwiches for school kids who will be devouring them at noon the same day. Luncheon menus prepared by dietitians are wholesome and varied. Some 75,000 sandwiches are made daily to feed the kids serviced by the Department of Welfare's School Lunch Program. Employees of the Department of Welfare's school lunch program (lower picture) pour hot steaming soup into large aluminum containers. Tagged and sealed lightly, the soup starts its journey to schools throughout the five boroughs.

boiled each day. All equipment, mixing machines, steam kettles are scrubbed and kept clean at all times. Employees who prepare, distribute and serve the food number 1,100. For making sandwiches alone, 127 men and women work for three and a half hours starting at 6 A. M. 75,000 sandwiches are made during that time.

In the cooked food department, 62 persons work, 19 handle fruit, 18 work in the commissary. Such a detail as writing tags and orders requires eight people. A complete unit in itself, the project has its own garage, warehouse and maintenance department where repairing of school equipment is done. A graduate nurse is in attendance at the plant for first aid or other emergencies.

Huge two way conveyors carry the food to the second and third floors and then back down to the first floor when it is ready for the trucks. Thirty trucks distribute the food timed to arrive at schools not later than 11:30 A. M.

Whether or not you are a parent, you can do something to keep hot lunches for kids. Take out your pen or pencil and write a letter to your congressmen and senators today.

34 U. S. Leaders Take Up AYD Plea For War Equality

Thirty-four outstanding civic, religious and labor leaders appealed on behalf of American Youth for Democracy to Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of Navy Knox for the granting of conferences to hear their request for elimination of discrimination in the armed services.

A delegation from the American Youth for Democracy plans to present thousands of signatures on petitions collected by young people, both Negro and white from all over the country. The petitions demand full dignity of service for Negro troops, including preparation for combat service and the immediate elimination of all mistreatment and indignities suffered by Negro servicemen. Among the signers of the telegram were: Dr. Mary E. Wodley, Noted Educator; Justice Jane Bolin, New York City; Ferdinand Smith, National Maritime Union; Jesse Fletcher, Vice President International Building Service Employees Union, A. F. L., Seattle, Washington; Hon. Howard Metzbaum, State Representative, Ohio; Judge Perry Jackson, Ohio; Carl Holderman, Exec. Sec'y, N. Y. CIO Political Action Committee and Prof. M. Bentley Glass, Goucher, Baltimore.

URGES WIDE SUPPORT

American Youth for Democracy, at the same time, sent an appeal to all other organizations interested in supporting this campaign to cooperate either through their own independent activities or were invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Institute for International Democracy, 23 West 36 St. on April 3 at 4 P. M. Among the organizations invited were the NAACP, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the National Negro Congress, the Urban League and a number of trade unions.

Anti-Negro Signs Flood Northwest

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that travelers from the Pacific Northwest and along the West Coast indicate that the area is virtually flooded with anti-Negro signs in restaurants, lunch rooms, bus stations, and even sandwich counters on ferry boats. The signs read: "We Do Not Solicit Colored Trade"; "We Serve White Only"; and "We Reserve the Right to Refuse Service to Anyone."

A bus terminal in Seattle and a sandwich counter on the ferry boats between Seattle and Bremerton, Wash., both carry the signs, according to travelers. Blame is placed upon the huge influx of Southern whites and Negroes, both bringing with them their Dixie habits.

The legal department of the NAACP has prepared a memorandum of advice on legal procedure for its branches to follow in campaigns for the removal of the signs. In Wisconsin and Nebraska the NAACP secured an interpretation that the state civil rights laws prohibited such signs.

Browder to Talk In Chicago Apr. 6

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Illinois-Indiana District has passed the 50 per cent mark in its recruiting drive for 3,500 new members by May 1, says a statement issued here yesterday by the Illinois-Indiana District Committee of the Communist Party. At least 1,500 recruits are expected by tomorrow, April 3.

Members who have recruited one or more have been invited to a meeting which will be addressed by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, at the Ball Room, Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams, Thursday, April 6 at 8 P. M.

This is Browder's first appearance in Chicago this year. The membership of the Illinois-Indiana District is out to change the "mixed picture" of the recruiting drive and has raised the spirited recruiting slogan. Great Earl Browder on April 6 with a total of 3,000 new members!

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Southern ACW Hails 'No Strike'

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1 (AP)—A ringing renewal of labor's no-strike pledge climaxed a historic 3-day meeting of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers CIO in its first southern conference since the union was formed in 1914.

Convening over a weekend, 100 delegates came from 28 cotton garment and work clothes plants in Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee.

"We are engaged in a titanic struggle to crush and put to end the rule of the organized thugs of the world," the no-strike resolution declared.

"Everything else but victory over these thugs sinks into insignificance in the battle for the survival of democracy."

Describing the conference as an important event in the lives of the clothing workers, ACW Southern Director Carl F. Albrecht said: "It has taken a war to show us that full employment is possible in the U. S. The war, too, has shown the southern worker that he is an American citizen and is entitled to decent livable wages and working conditions. He will not long be denied what is his rightful heritage."

Cacchione at Rally Tomorrow

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Councilman, whose appearances at Communist affairs these days sends the recruiting thermometer soaring, will speak at the Brighton-Manhattan Beach Communist Center, tomorrow, April 4, on the "Role of Communists in the 1944 Elections." Cacchione helped the Brighton-Manhattan Beach Communist Club recruit 16 members when he appeared at a party sponsored by the Club last week. The Club has already exceeded the half year mark for 200 recruits.

Bill Albertson will also speak at the meeting.

Negroes Defeat Vote Ban In Alabama Iron-Ore Town

BESSMER, Ala., April 2.—After had been rescinded. The polls were open to Negro voters by noon.

It was felt here that the original ruling reflected pressure from the "white supremacist" clique campaigning in the county and state for the election of Jim Simpson, vicious anti-Roosevelt candidate for U. S. Senate. Fear of a small but influential Negro qualified electorate (only 102 voters) also was behind the recent decision placing all voting on a citywide rather than ward basis to avoid possible election of a Negro alderman.

Leaders in the office of the TUMMSWA and Negro citizens here felt that the re-opening of the polls was a significant step in the defense of democratic processes in the county word came through that the order

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City Waits for Mayor to Clarify 'Transportation Tax' Proposal

Specific information was awaited yesterday from Mayor LaGuardia on the city-wide "transportation tax" he proposes to raise \$50,000,000 a year to wipe out subway deficits. The Mayor's budget message indicated that what he suggests is a general levy to subsidize the 5-cent fare, rather than a tax on fare, but this was by no means settled and, pending clarification from the Mayor, there are now as many interpretations as subway stations.

James A. Burke, Queens Borough President, interpreted the proposal as "nothing more" than imposition of a 10-cent subway fare and, in a prepared address over WNYC, he announced that Queens residents will soon get a referendum on whether the nickel fare should give way to the dime.

\$20.50 INCREASE
A raise in fare would cost Queens householders \$20.50 more a year, even if there is a 23-point drop in assessments, Burke said. He estimated the average home owner would save about \$11.50 on the assessment but said you might as well throw that "into the Hell Gate current."

"If only one person from that average home uses the subway daily for 320 days, his increase in fare at the 10-cent rate would total \$32 a year, turning the \$11.50 saving into a \$20.50 loss," he commented.

THE MAYOR'S STAND
The Mayor's budget message is the only authentic source of information so far on exactly what he has in mind.

He predicted that no elected official would come out for an increased fare but argued that the deficit nevertheless required action.

A 10-cent fare would be rejected in a referendum, the Mayor predicted, and he added that he considered such rejection proper. At the same time, he rejected a suggested zone fare as "difficult of operation," and contrary to sound city planning.

"I expect to present a plan for a transportation tax to make up the deficit and to provide additional revenue needed."

"When I say additional revenue of \$50,000,000, I want to make clear that I include all of the revenues contained in the General Fund of 1944. This means that utility, sales, business, mortgage and other taxes must be made permanent, so that the city need not go hat in hand every year to the legislature."

"The purpose of the transportation tax would be to make the cost of operating the subways applicable to all who enjoy the benefit of this system of transportation."

"Every business, every factory, every office, every place of amusement, and every individual, all derive direct or indirect benefit through the operation of our rapid transit system."

"Therefore, the cost should be equitably distributed so that it will not fall on wage earners who travel twice a day to and from work."

"In other words, the tax must apply to all but must be distributed in an equitable manner so that all contribute to the cost of operation as we all contribute to the maintenance of parkways, highways, streets, avenues, bridges and ferries."

"What I intend to do is to present the plan some time later, but in sufficient time for complete study and public reaction and in sufficient time to get an expression by referendum, if desired, to compel action by the legislature for the necessary enabling acts."

"If there is any sentiment publicly expressed by any sizeable number of our fellow citizens for an increased fare, let that, too, go on the ballot this coming election."



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Story Behind Moreschi, Labor Racket Chief

Ohio Machinists Call For FDR Re-Election

CLEVELAND, April 2. — Denouncing as "consistent anti-labor forces" the opponents of a fourth term, the Quarterly Bulletin of the Ohio State Council of Machinists "wholeheartedly endorses the re-election of labor's best friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of our armed

Foster Lauds Quill On Phila. Victory

William Z. Foster, congratulating the Transport Workers Union upon its collective bargaining election victory in Philadelphia recalled that it was just about 50 years ago in the hard-fought strike of that city's street-car men, that he had his own first experience in the labor movement.



William Z. Foster

The veteran labor leader, in a letter addressed to President Michael Quill wrote:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"May I take this occasion to congratulate you and the Transport Workers Union upon your splendid victory in organizing the street car workers of Philadelphia. Thus another fortress of the open shop, one of the most notorious in American industry, has been won for trade unionism.

"I feel an especially keen joy personally in this victory, because my very first experience in the labor movement was in the Philadelphia street car strike of December, 1894, almost exactly 50 years ago. This was a hard-fought strike in which the public, including many of us working class youth, ardently supported the striking street car men. I was one of those who was beaten up in a vicious attack by mounted police upon a peaceful parade of the strikers at 15th and Market Streets. The strike did not result in the organization of the workers, but it was one of the many bitter experiences of the workers that finally caused them to affiliate themselves with the splendid Transport Workers Union (CIO). Again my congratulations."

Teamsters in South Organize

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2 (AP). — The Southern Conference of Teamsters & Chauffeurs Unions ALF, composed of 60 local unions in 10 southern states with a membership of more than 35,000, was formally organized here recently.

Memphis was named official headquarters of the new organization, which will meet every three months. James E. Hamilton of Oklahoma City was elected president, F. L. Medlin of Nashville vice president and John Higgins secretary.

States represented are Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee. North and South Carolina are expected to join soon.

And 'Dottie Jane' Did Come Back



With most of her underside destroyed, and almost ripped apart by flak over Berlin, the indomitable Flying Fortress, "Dottie Jane" got back to her base in England. She even received a direct hit and her radio operator vanished.

Muster Brands Dies Liar in Sharp Attack

Martin Dies was branded a liar in an "open letter" to him by President Morris Muster of the United Furniture Workers, one of the CIO leaders attacked in the Dies report.

Muster threw the lie at Dies for referring to him as a "Communist." The union leader added that he was fully

Hatters Rank-File Issue Vote Appeal

With balloting all day tomorrow and Wednesday, the Rank and File Committee of Cap and Millinery Workers, Local 24, issued an appeal for support of its candidates for organizer.

Local 24 is under control of a group around Alex Rose, deposed secretary of the American Labor Party.

Voting at 31 West 37 St. and 621 Broadway, will be on from 9:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. The Rank and File candidates are Paul Weisman, Theodore Mussin, Fannie Gottesman and Angelita Ruiz.

Among the principal election issues listed by the Rank and File are: democracy in the clique-dominated union; greater participation in the war effort; fourth term; support of AFL-CIO unity; international labor unity; unity in the ALP; abolition of the discriminatory "temporary

books" in the union and a representative administration. The handbill issued to the voters shows how internal union democracy has been abridged to a point which membership meetings are held only three times annually.

"Your unwarranted attack on me, is, in fact, a compliment, because it proves that I stand for unity and democracy and that I oppose such anti-democratic institutions as the poll tax which successfully keeps you in office. I know your game. There is another one who is master of this method—his name is Shickelgruber, now known as Hitler."

Muster assured Dies that he will not retreat one bit from the policy and activities that have earned him the House committee's attacks.

books" in the union and a representative administration. The handbill issued to the voters shows how internal union democracy has been abridged to a point which membership meetings are held only three times annually.

AFL Council Apathy, GOP Tie-In, Point Up Indictment

By Dorothy Loeb

The foundation pins are beginning to crack under the pillar of racketeering in the American Federation of Labor. Indictment in Washington, D. C., of Joseph V. Moreschi, president, Achilles Persion, general secretary, and other officials of the AFL Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers International, promises to bring into public court the third and most dramatic chapter of a three-pronged fight for rank and file democracy.

Since Norman Redwood, union hand, was murdered in the drive-way of his suburban New Jersey home in 1937, heavy-jawed Moreschi has figured in court actions which sent one of his lieutenants to Sing Sing for a 10-to-20 year term and which have two others, one a Moreschi international vice-president, under indictments charging extortion of \$703,000. But this is the first time that Moreschi himself has been named in a grand jury true bill.

Behind this Washington case is a story packed with melodrama.

It has its setting in New York City, where Sandhogs Local 147 battled the Moreschi machine in the courts and out; in Newburgh, N. Y., where the union's Local 17 sent Samuel Nuzzo, Moreschi underling, to jail and still has a suit for \$637,000 damages pending in civil court, and it has its setting in the nation's capital where the newest actions are now to be tried.

POLITICAL DYNAMITE There is potential political dynamite in the unfolding of this case. An extraordinary grand jury, named by ex-Gov. Herbert Lehman to probe New York State irregularities involving Moreschi and his gang, charged last November that Gov. Dewey was refusing cooperation and financial support although there was evidence warranting continued investigation.

Drew Pearson, writer and radio commentator, has publicly charged that Moreschi's union contributed substantially to Dewey's election campaign for Governor through influential Westchester Republicans. There is also potential dynamite for American Federation of Labor reactionaries in this case.

The Federation staff with folded arms during the seven years that New York sandhogs, Newburgh blasters and Washington laborers begged for intervention.

The Executive Council refused to lift a finger when rank and file told of looted treasuries, embezzled special assessments, deals with contractors and denial of inner union democracy.

The AFL left the matter to the victimized rank and file and to labor-hating Westbrook Pegler who jubilantly paraded the whole ugly story of Moreschi as "typical" union behavior.

Moreschi is not "just another labor man." He is an important figure in American Federation of Labor top circles. President of an international claiming 500,000 members, he commands the third highest bloc of votes at Federation conventions.

A close ally of Republican-minded William Hutcheson, he furnishes support for Hutcheson's reactionary policies and throws his weight behind decisions banning cooperation with CIO, against international trade with unity and against support to President Roosevelt.

Herbert Rivers, a vice-president of the Hod Carriers International and a Moreschi underling, is secretary of the powerful AFL Building Trades Department, which groups the Federation's numerically strong building trades crafts on a national scale.

It was to Moreschi that AFL William Green turned over the gavel at the 1943 Boston Federation convention when delegates were voting on Green's election. In 1931, the Federation sent Moreschi to England as AFL delegate to a British Trades Union Congress session.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE A special grand jury, similar to the one whose New York probe Gov. Dewey interrupted, brought in the Washington indictments last week. The grand jury was named over a year ago on pleas from rank and file after newspapers revealed that \$19,000 in untraced liquor, seized by revenue agents, had been illegally bought with union funds.

Indictments charge more than 20 overt acts, mostly larceny and larceny after trust, and the U. S. Attorney asserts that at least \$500,000 in embezzlements, covering three years, will be shown in court. Moreschi, Persion and John W. Garvey, general international representative, are charged with aiding a conspiracy and conspirators and thereby becoming principals in the embezzlement. They are accused also of failing to exercise proper supervision over the union's welfare and failing to punish those guilty of violations.

Heroic rank and file struggles by New York City sandhogs and Newburgh laborers really opened the way for the Washington action.

Local 74 members were inspired to go to bat against the Moreschi gang because they had heard of important court fights already won in New York State with the help of Hyman N. Glickstein, dynamic and brilliant attorney, who has done more than any other single individual to expose abuses in the Laborers' Union and to press for correction. They retained Glickstein

and began the action which now at last compels Moreschi to "tell it to the judge."

(Tomorrow: The story of Moreschi and the New York City Sandhogs—the case that first blasted the labor racket wide open)



NORMAN REDWOOD

and began the action which now at last compels Moreschi to "tell it to the judge."

(Tomorrow: The story of Moreschi and the New York City Sandhogs—the case that first blasted the labor racket wide open)

Rally to Seek Ouster of Bilbo

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A mass meeting to oust the Mississippi poll taxer, Senator Theodore Bilbo, from his appointment as Chairman of the Senate District Committee will be held Wed., April 12, at the Asbury Methodist Church. The meeting is called by a newly formed committee of Washington citizens.

Bilbo's appointment is tantamount to "mayor" of the District of Columbia, Washington's citizens, voteless by law, are enraged at the prospect of such leadership, since they have no voice in shaping it.

Bilbo recently urged the people of the South "to draw the color line tighter and tighter" and advocated deportation of all Negroes to Africa. He opposes the vote for Washington citizens on the ground that Negroes would seize control of the local government and has vehemently opposed the anti-poll tax bill.

Party Education Discussions to Center On Community Tasks

On March 20th, the pre-convention discussion was launched in the Communist Party.

The pre-convention discussion now in process is, of course, a further continuation of the discussions held in our clubs during the past several months, but with certain new features added.

The time set aside for pre-convention discussion is a period in the life of our Party when we aim to secure the full participation of the membership not only in bringing about the utmost clarity on the policies under discussion but active participation in helping to hammer out the policies of the Communist movement, with specific amendments, suggestions and ideas from the club.

Definite expressions of opinions on the part of all clubs and members, agreement or disagreement with the policies set forth, through the adoption of resolutions on all these questions at club meetings, helps to actively draw the entire membership of the Party into the final determination of our policies.

REVIEW OWN WORK In the pre-convention discussion the Communist clubs review their own work in the light of the broader Communist policies, drawing lessons from the past work which will help to determine the future direction and orientation of the club.

Up to date the discussions which have taken place in the community clubs on the general policies growing out of our examination of the significance of the Tehran agreements, have not been adequately translated into the day-to-day practices of the community club. It is this feature which should now permeate our pre-convention discussion.

General discussions on the need of national unity are not enough today. These discussions should help determine how win-the-war unity can be developed and strengthened in "our" community. Who are the forces in the community supporting the perspectives of Teheran, who want a speedy victory over fascism and want to help bring about a peaceful, orderly life, a better life for our people? Who are the forces in

the community which have lined up with those who obstruct and impede the war effort, propagate fascist ideology in the community, try to disrupt and break up any win-the-war collaboration? What can the Communist club in the community do to bring about greater unity? What issues have to be clarified? What people have to be seen? What organizations have to be reached?

CENTER ON COMMUNITY The 1944 elections have to be translated into the actual political situation within the community. Who are the candidates running for office in "our" community, what support do they have, what do they stand for? How is a coalition of all democratic and labor forces behind a single win-the-war candidate being created in "our" community? What conditions exist for creating such a coalition? What can be done to speed up the collaboration of all forces within the community? What can be done to bring out the votes in the primaries?

A real understanding of the significance of the projected change in the name of the Communist Party can be most effectively secured through a discussion on the perspectives for the work of the club in the light of the change in the name.

Does the change in name mean a change in the character of work of the Communist club? Will the Communist club continue to live and work in the old way or, will it now play a different role in the community since the change in the electoral status of the Party requires greater emphasis on the political educational character of the Communist organization in the country, and therefore of every community club?

What kind of political educational work can a community club develop in each area? Should the club continue to organize its membership on a political sub-division, or shall it unite the membership on the basis of a homogeneous geographic community without regard to election divisions in the community or city?

Servicemen's Aid

By World War II Vet

So many mistakes have been made in regards to amounts payable for death and disability incurred in line of duty that the Veterans Administration has prepared a document describing vocational rehabilitation payments and pensions to which disabled vets of this war are entitled.

Pensions, are government gratuities, payable for disability and death incurred in the line of duty. No pensions may be paid while a person is in military or naval service. A pension is payable on the last day of the month. It runs from the day after discharge if applied for within one year, otherwise from the date of application.

The American Legion in all its posts throughout the country has a person in charge of helping ex-servicemen draw up claims. The Legion will also represent a veteran before the Veterans Administration in appealing a decision or presenting a case. Veterans entitled to pensions of any type should avail themselves of the Legion's service.

DISABILITY PENSIONS The amount of disability pension ordinarily payable ranges from \$10 to \$100 monthly in multiples of 10, depending upon the degree of disability, namely, 10 per cent, \$10 a month; 30 per cent, \$30 a month, etc., to 100 per cent, \$100 a month. No man is pensionable whose disability is less than 10 per cent.

If a veteran is 100 per cent disabled and needs aid and attendance, he is entitled to \$150.

The percentage of disability is determined by a rating board consisting of a medical specialist, a legal specialist and an occupational specialist. The percentage of disability is based upon the average degree of impairment in earning capacity, so that there may be no penalty on any individual for his ability to overcome the handicap caused by his disability.

SPECIFIC DISABILITY PENSIONS Define sums have been provided for certain specific disabilities, and these payments are in addition to the sums payable for the percentage rating of disability. For example, a man who loses an eye or a leg or an arm receives \$35 for his loss. In addition, he receives a payment based upon the percentage of such disability, which can run from 40 per cent to 90 per cent. In the case of an arm or a leg, this rating would depend on how low or how high the amputation occurred. An example would be a man who lost his leg at the knee joint. For this he would receive the flat \$35. In addition, he would receive a 60 per cent disability rating, or \$60 a month, which, added to his \$35, would give him a monthly pension of \$95.

Other specific disability sums are provided for more serious injuries. These do not include a percentage disability rating, but are total payments. These are: Loss of two arms, \$150; loss of one leg and one arm, \$150; loss of two legs and one arm, \$175; loss of two legs and two arms, \$200; loss of any two extremities plus eyes, \$250; loss of two arms, two legs and one eye, \$250; loss of two arms, two legs and two eyes, \$250. Loss of "use" is considered the same as "loss" in specific disability payments.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PAYMENTS To be eligible for vocational rehabilitation, the disability must be pensionable for at least 10 per cent in line of duty, causing a vocational handicap. While in training, the pension is automatically increased to \$50 a month if single, \$60 a month if married, with \$5 for each child, and \$10 for each dependent parent.

There is no ceiling on these payments. For example, a man might have a wife, 10 children and two dependent parents. That would be \$50 plus \$50 plus \$20, or \$120 a month altogether. A man whose pension is equal to or exceeds what his training pay would amount to, receives no increase in his pension on account of training.

The man whose pension was increased during training is given an examination after his training has been completed, and the pension he will then receive will accord with the degree of disability shown.

All training expenses are paid by the Veterans Administration, including expenses for books, equipment, tuition fees and any other expenses incident thereto. Training courses may last as long as four years but must be terminated within six years after the end of the war. (Pension for loss of life will be dealt with next week.)

Local 203, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has come to the aid of its ex-servicemen. George Myers, upon return to civilian life, was put to work at a higher skill. Employer wouldn't come across with increased pay. Union won it for him and Myers will receive about \$300 additional pay. Beecher Bull found that his old employer wouldn't rehire him. Local 203 got after the case, and Bull will receive the same job at same pay as he did when he left for the army. For some reason Ralph Williams, who was in the army for a year, did not receive his military allowance. The union entered the case and Williams will get a remittance soon. John Jedynak will receive retroactive pay since the time he returned from the army as a result of the union's efforts. Local 203 sets a fine example for other unions to follow.

Shall the club in the future lay more emphasis on independently initiating work around various issues or shall it endeavor to become part of a movement within the community which leads and directs such activity? What possibilities for collaboration with other organizations exist in the community? These and many other related questions should be thrashed out in the present pre-convention discussion.

CHANGE IN NAME Furthermore, the change in name should be discussed in such a manner as to arouse the fullest expression on the part of the members in the selection of a name; until the club arrives at a conclusion as to which name the club considers would most adequately conform with the tasks of our Party today.

In a few weeks a draft of the Party Constitution will be sent out to all clubs. The whole membership should be involved in hammering out the future constitution of the Communist movement in America. The Constitution should be discussed in a detailed manner, point by point with specific amendments worked out by clubs, ideas expressed on points to be included or omitted and expressions on the reaction of the membership to its application to the conditions of work of the community club.

This type of discussion in the community clubs will aid the club to understand the policies of our Party as intimately related to the whole future activity of the club, will enrich the whole character of our pre-convention discussion, and help to raise the level of future Communist work to the heights demanded by the present situation.

C. P. Education Department

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NEWS ITEM: Army authorities of Camp Silbert, Alabama, admitted Friday that Staff Sgt. Joe Louis and Sgt. Ray Robinson had been ordered out of the white section of the post's bus depot.

USSR and Japan

THE cancellation of Japanese oil and coal concessions at Sakhalin, plus the limitation of Japanese fisheries along the coast of Kamchatka, is another example of Soviet initiative on behalf of the United Nations. All serious commentators recognize that the Soviet Union has acted, not simply in her own immediate interests, but in harmony with the objectives of her allies. The coalition has been strengthened in a very significant way. The anti-Soviet propaganda in connection with Siberian bases and Soviet non-participation in the Far Eastern war theatre is now revealed to have been not only silly but downright treacherous to vital American interests.

The Japanese retreat from Sakhalin reflects the weakened position of the entire Axis. This weakening results primarily from the approaching catastrophe with which the Red Army is threatening Hitler, together with the striking advances of our own Army and Navy in the mid-Pacific. But in the deeper sense, the Soviet Union is able to enforce this retreat upon Japan because of the wisdom and fundamental soundness of the basic strategy of the entire war—the defeat of Hitler Germany first.

The policy of concentrating on the defeat of Germany first has actually been worth a major campaign against Japan itself. For the crisis of Japan's only remaining partner exposes Japan to military and political isolation; it makes it easier for us to gain important positions in the mid-Pacific even while our major forces are preparing for the all-out blow in Europe. And what is now a tendency will become clearer and will exercise a decisive role on the entire war when Germany has actually been crushed, and Japan is left to meet the combined blows of our own, the British, the Chinese armies.

If we still face an uphill fight in the Far East, and even setbacks in Burma, this is not because our overall strategy was wrong, as defeatist Republican Congressmen like Melvin Maas of Minnesota proclaim, or as Senator Chandler of Kentucky still holds. It is because the full mobilization of China's armies has not been achieved and the Communist-Kuomintang deadlock continues. It is because our British ally still declines to take the essential political measures for the full-scale mobilization of the people of India.

The basic strategy of the war is valid. The Soviet initiative toward Japan proves that beyond all serious argument. It remains only to press that strategy to the fullest advantage in Europe; while complementing it by the fullest participation of China, India, the colonial peoples in the Far East. If this were done now, in pace with the coming campaign against Truk and toward the China coast, Churchill's prophecy that the Far Eastern war need not be protracted very long after Germany's defeat, would certainly be realistic.

The Soviet diplomatic victory is therefore a reflection of the great changes in the war, and the correctness of our overall war strategy. But the limitation of Japanese fishing along the Kamchatka coast is very interesting in itself. Izvestia was quite frank to point up this particular provision of the new agreements. Kamchatka's coasts lie opposite our Alaskan bases; the Japanese

will no longer have freedom of movement in the northern Pacific; the value of this for naval and air operations across the shortest arc to Japan will not be lost upon our own High Command and our public.

The defeatists have been deprived of their last, miserable weapon. The cry "Defeat Japan first" from all the America Firsters resolves itself only into a desperate desire to avert Germany's defeat. The cry for "Siberian bases" amounts to the same thing. It is too much to expect the defeatists to eat their humble pie in public. It has to be jammed down their throats by a more alert, vigorous public opinion.

Soldier-Vote Fight

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S stand on the soldier vote bill is a reaffirmation of his determination to win the ballot for our fighting men and women.

Because there was doubt as to whether more soldiers would get the vote under this bill than under existing law, the President permitted the bill to become law. It did not receive his approval. Upon it he heaped all the criticism due this makeshift, inadequate measure.

Both the prior regulations and this pettifogging product of Congress are bad. Both do grave injustice to the men who are battling in mud and mire on our many military fronts. That is what the President said in no uncertain terms and, as usual, he was right.

There can be no "ifs" or "buts" as to where the blame lies for the present wretched outcome of this debate. The poll taxers did considerable damage. Upon some of them rests no small responsibility for their unpatriotic, fraudulent "state's rights" stand. Even they, however, were divided on the issue.

One group alone stood out solidly and stonily determined to rob the soldiers of the vote. No arguments could budge them. No appeals to patriotism could swerve them. They were set, come hell or high water, upon this atrocious steal. They were the Republicans in House and Senate. Upon them and their Hoover-Spangler defeatist leadership rests the major blame for what has taken place.

It is the duty of labor to tell this to the people, to make Republican responsibility for this crime known in every corner of the country.

Labor and the people have another job on their hands in this connection. That is to make certain that the President's recommendations for amending Senate Bill 1285—the measure which is now law—be carried out. Senators Theodore Green and Scott Lucas have stated that they will introduce a bill to this effect at once. Such amendments would at least end the obstructions which in practice make voting by most soldiers impossible.

Last but not least, there is plenty of work to be done down in the states. Beginning today, labor can open up in each community a rapid-fire survey of the friends and families of the men in the armed forces, to make sure that they send back their post-card applications for the ballot. Properly carried through, such a crusade will assure voting by thousands of men who otherwise would not gain this right.

Dewey 'Talks' on Foreign Policy

By Max Gordon

Newspapermen in Albany have made numerous efforts to smoke Governor Dewey out on foreign policy during the recent session of the Legislature.

Every time the subject was mentioned, however, the Governor insisted that his remarks were "off the record," a convenient device for preventing anyone from writing about them.

One of the reasons for the phony "I am not a candidate" pose assumed by the Governor is that it relieves him of the necessity of talking publicly about issues of foreign policy. By remaining silent, he gets no one sore at him and can come to the Republican convention "with clean hands."

In his recent speech before the Press Photographers gathering, however, he let slip some of the opinions he has been feeding the correspondents in his "off the record" discussions. This was the speech in which he attacked the administration for "suppressing the news."

Now this non-existent three-way division was attacked specifically because it was supposed to have

given the Soviet Union a third of the Italian fleet. Actually, it was an agreement to provide the Soviet Union with a number of allied ships which would be the equivalent of a third of the Italian fleet. The point we're making here, however, is that all of the Governor's examples of disunity were not-so-called attacks on the Soviet Union.

His reference to the "Pravda" attacks on the Vatican and the "British Government" concerned, of course, the recent criticism of Vatican foreign policy by Izvestia, which was based on an American Foreign Policy Association report, and the famous "Rumor from Cairo" concerning a meeting between two highly-placed British and Nazi leaders. This, to Dewey, is a Soviet attack on the British Government.

USES DEWANEY ATTACK
The Vatican item was a direct steal from a resolution introduced into the Assembly by the notorious pro-Christian Front Assemblyman, John Dewaney. Dewaney's purpose in introducing the resolution can be judged from another resolution he introduced demanding an investigation of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union for subversive activities because the union had sent greetings to the Soviet organization of state employees. To him, any association with the USSR is still subversive activity.

Does Dewey agree? The record shows that in his campaign for Presidential nomination in 1940

Dewey attacked President Roosevelt for having even recognized the Soviet Union. He called it one of the worst blunders in our history, and charged that the President was contemplating some "fantastic alliance" with the Soviet Union. He has never in any way indicated that he has changed his attitude toward the USSR. His speech at the Photographers affair does not imply any change of attitude.

Then there was his Mackinac proposal, never repeated, that the U. S. and Britain form an alliance after the war. He has never explained what prompted him to make that proposal, but the reason is not too hard to grasp in view of his expressed attitude toward the USSR.

Also, I noted in my dispatches from Albany on the Governor's message to the Legislature—the complete absence of any reference to the fact that we are fighting our war in alliance with other nations. The same was true last year. Anyone reading these messages would not know that we had allies. Nor would he have the slightest inkling of the fascist nature of the enemy.

In distinct contrast to this, Governor Lehman's annual message in 1942 stressed the united character of the war against fascism.

Foreign policy will play a big part in determining the way people vote this coming November. We doubt whether Dewey, should he be the GOP candidate, will get many votes from people who are aware of his position.

Letters From Our Readers

Up the Irish!

Brooklyn, N. Y.

I know something the Daily Worker doesn't seem to know fully. It is that there are two sides to this Irish question. The "other side" is this: Why doesn't the government of Britain do something about ending partition? That would do a lot to make Ireland look at the war differently.

You must remember that in almost every Irish city there are memorials to men who fought and died for Irish freedom, men and women snuffed out by British Tory stupidity and greed. That can't be so easily forgotten, especially when there is little done to show that England wants to let by-gones be by-gones.

I don't say that De Valera is right in his stubbornness. In fact, I say he is wrong. But to know the Irish people you have to know something of their suffering in the past.

H. H. McV.
(Ed. Note: Several other letters, contrary to this view will be published shortly.)

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Victory Gardens

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Unions should be on the lookout for company-worker plans for helping the war and be sure to take an active part in them. There are the victory gardens right now. Many firms are getting and distributing a pamphlet got out by the National Victory Garden Institute, 508 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. It is called "Manual for Company-Employee Gardens."

I suggest that unions get hold of this pamphlet and also offer to co-operate in organizing the garden projects.

Why Isn't He In Jail?

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why don't you do more against that lousy pro-Hitler sheet, the Daily News? Several workers bring that rag into our shop, and I almost tear my hair at the Nazi-helping stuff it publishes.

Today (March 28) it has two letters that are rotten. One of them calls the historic meeting at Tehran the "Teheran yodko party." It sarcastically calls our President, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin "the holy triumvirate," and counsels the Finns not to fall for them. That stuff is sheer treason. It is causing the loss of our brothers and cousins by making the war longer.

Then, another letter signed by one who calls himself "A True American" says that the OPA is responsible for black markets! It is an open appeal to buy at black markets. Why doesn't our government put owner Patterson in jail, where he belongs?

JUDY G.

Taft Revives Hoover-Hearst Plan For Jews--Send Them to Africa

By Abraham Chapman

Sen. Robert A. Taft, pal of the America First Committee and one of the most dangerous defeatists in Congress, is in the midst of a whirlwind campaign to sell himself and the Republican Party as "champions of the Jewish people." The climax of Taft's crusade to conceal his true colors and pose as a humanitarian and anti-fascist was reached March 21, when he appeared in Madison Square Garden as a featured speaker at the Rally for Palestine, sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council.

Taft was completely out of place. Both the keynote address of Dr. Stephen S. Wise and the concluding note embodied in the resolution adopted by the Garden rally hailed President Roosevelt's historic March 9 statement against the Chamberlain "White Paper," which still prevails in Palestine. Taft must have chuckled with glee at the colossal hoax he perpetrated. He wormed his way into a predominantly pro-Roosevelt audience to make an anti-administration speech under the guise of championing abrogation of the detested White Paper!

A SIMPLE TRICK
Taft's sudden interest in Palestine and the fate of the Jews is not disconnected from his official duties as a Republican bigwig. The presidential election campaign is in full swing, and Taft was recently elected chairman of the new strategic GOP Steering Committee.

The bad smell which surrounds Taft as a Hoover-Hearst lieutenant and buddy of America Firsters is no attraction to any anti-fascist, let alone the Jews. So Taft proceeded to pretty himself up by a simple stratagem. He joined with Sen. Wagner in introducing the Palestine resolution, which is close to the heart of most American Jews. As co-sponsor, he won the opportunity to share the platform with Vice-President Wallace, Sen. Wagner and others at the National Conference on Palestine in Washington March 9. Then he blossomed into the Garden meeting.

Of all the liberal poses, Taft could conceivably assume, his awkward stance as "friend of the Jews" is the

most fantastic. If some Zionist leaders thought they had won a new friend, they were grievously mistaken. Taft has only to open his mouth and out comes the reactionary, America First-Hoover position, so contrary to the interests of the Jewish people.

Much as he tried, Taft couldn't conceal overt anti-Zionist and implicit anti-Semitic overtones from his Garden speech. It soon became clear that Taft's interest in keeping Palestine open differs radically from those concerned with rescuing Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. Taft is interested in evacuating the Jews from Europe, not only to Palestine but to Africa as well. Speaking at the Garden meeting Taft revived quite an old anti-Semitic proposal to dump the Jews of Europe into Africa. In Taft's scheme, Palestine is only a stepping stone. He said:

"It seems to me essential that many of the Jews of Eastern Europe be moved elsewhere for their own good and for the good of the world. . . .

"I should hope that we might find later some undeveloped region of the earth into which Jewish immigration could be encouraged, such as, for instance, the central African plateau. In such a state, or colony of Palestine, there might be a greater future than in Palestine itself."

A HEARST PLAN

These few sentences from Taft's speech are not at all accidental. They are an organic part of the Hoover-Hearst program of pushing the European Jews out of Europe. The plan was originally formulated by William Randolph Hearst on Sept. 19, 1938. In February, 1940, Herbert Hoover revived the plan, in a speech before the Jewish Welfare Fund in Chicago. On Feb. 15, 1940, the New York Journal and American captioned the story on Hoover's speech this way:

"Hoover Endorses Hearst Plan for Jewish Aid."

Hoover spoke of sending 10,000,000 Jews to "the highlands of Central Africa." Hearst originally advocated the scheme so that "the acquisition of these (African) colonies could be negotiated." Hoover looked upon the

Jewish immigration to Africa as a WHITE immigration. Both Hoover and Hearst, and now Taft, built their scheme on the premise that anti-Semitism will persist, and that the solution to the Jewish question is evacuation. Anti-Semitic Polish fascists have advocated similar plans.

Taft revived one of the classic anti-Semitic proposals of the last two decades. That's natural since he is in league with the most prominent defenders, protectors and allies of the anti-Semites in America. The man that Taft is now boosting as Republican presidential candidate (if he himself can't make it) is associated with one of the most notorious anti-Semites in the country. Taft has openly declared his support of his fellow-Ohioan, Gov. Bricker. And Bricker is in cahoots with Donald Shee, one of the leaders of the anti-Semitic movement in the Middle West. The link between Bricker and Shee was exposed March 23 in a copyrighted story in the New York Post. The story revealed:

"Digging again into the briefcase Shee (founder of the National Gentile League and the Gentile Vigilantes) next produced a letter and a personal Christmas greeting he had received from Gov. Bricker. Shee said that he had met the Governor—favored by the isolationists for President—several times."

Bricker's letter was addressed: "Donald Shee, c/o National Gentile League, 126 W. Grand St., Chicago." Shee said he had written to express his interest in Bricker's presidential aspirations, and this letter was a reply. The letter was polite but non-committal except for these concluding sentences:

"Continue to send me your suggestions and observations. You can be very helpful as the campaign progresses."

That is clear enough. Taft and the anti-Semites are linked to Bricker. No, Taft is no friend of Palestine and no friend of the Jews. He is trying to use the tragedy of the Jewish people for partisan, defeatist, anti-Roosevelt and anti-Teheran politics. No Jew and no anti-fascist can go along with Taft.

Mt. Blanc—An Army Of Frenchmen Waits

By Jean Richard Bloch

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 2.—Towering near the Italian border is Mont Blanc, one of the tallest and least accessible mountains of Europe. In November of 1942, several thousand French soldiers and officers found refuge there. Their ranks were swelled by young local workers threatened with deportation to Germany, Italian patriots who abandoned Mussolini's army and Allied war prisoners who escaped from concentration camps.

The people were providing this army with food. Laval hurled a militia 14,000 strong against them. As a result the hospitals throughout the district were packed with wounded Laval hirelings while the tiny patriot army stoically held its positions.

Thereupon the Nazis set the surrounding villages and all the farms a-fire to the surrounding icy plateau, whither the Frenchmen withdrew with a ring of fire and ashes. The tragedy of this tiny French army consists in that it gets almost no ammunition, that it has received orders to await the Allied landing before beginning operations.

Grenoble is a big industrial city in southeastern France. As a reprisal for the patriotic manifestation on Nov. 11, 1943, the anniversary of the German surrender in 1918, the Germans arrested 540 people, sending 400 to Germany for penal servitude.

The guerrillas replied by blowing up German artillery stores. Hundreds of Prizes perished in the explosion. On the 26th and 27th of November, the Germans undertook a punitive expedition against the city, but they did not achieve their aim—the seizure of the underground resistance leaders. Warned ahead of time the guerrillas escaped the trap.

Offensive operations of the Franc Tireurs and the guerrillas continue unabated. One of two available communication arteries between occupied France and occupied Italy, the Paris-Turin railway, running via Mont Cenis was cut. The Paris-Marseilles railway is the object of constant attacks. And what is happening in the rest of France is something unprecedented in the history of mankind.

No news at all trickles out from the vast country. But the Germans recently declared four central departments a "forbidden zone," an adequately eloquent proof of guerrilla and Franc Tireur activity in this area.

The gigantic Creusot steel mills of the multi-millionaire, pro-fascist Schneider is connected with the huge works at Chalons sur Saone. On the same night, three groups of guerrillas, composed of experienced specialists and technicians well familiar with the locality, penetrated the territory of these works. The power stations and the transformers went up in flames at once and both of the industrial colossi were put out of commission for a long time. During January, 1944 alone, 630 German trains were delayed due to the lack of undamaged locomotives. On Dec. 2, 1943, 10,000 workers and railwaymen went out on strike in the big railway shops at Ferrigny, demanding the release of ten arrested comrades. The Germans yielded.

Paris is one of the centers of the most bitter struggle against the occupation forces. The Germans do not dare venture beyond the central sections. With the advent of darkness they don't appear in the streets other than in armed detachments. The miners in Pas De Calais, in protest against arrests and conditions of labor, called a strike which spread throughout the mining district involving 40,000 strikers. Throughout France the guerrillas are developing the offensive on railway and river communications.

The Germans are replying with executions. In one year 35,000 patriots and hostages fell from German bullets. Four hundred thousand French men and women are languishing in German prisons. Two and a half million war prisoners and workers were forcibly deported to Germany.

The question arises why so little is heard of the activities of the 200,000 fighting French patriots and guerrillas? One of their delegates who succeeded in reaching northern Africa declared on the platform of the Constitutive Assembly in Algiers that only one of each 20 men in the guerrilla units has arms. The French people are building an army, two or three divisions of which are responding to the call of the French Command and are actively participating in military operations on the Italian front.

The battalions of Franc Tireurs and guerrillas fighting in France comprise the vanguard of the young French army. The army and its vanguard, as yet separated by the sea, are eager to join forces. The French people are encountering great obstacles in their liberation struggle, but nothing can undermine their grim determination.

The invasion and occupation awakened the forces of unity. During the last three years the French people have been resolutely purging themselves of the poison which almost led to their doom. Henceforth, true to their great traditions, with their vital strength preserved, they are giving rebuff to the enemy and marching towards their liberation. Their eyes are turned west and east. In the west they are hopefully looking towards the armies of the second front; in the east they can hear the echo of artillery heralding the end of Europe's long tortures. The Red Army's victories inspire all the French people.

Thus a people left to themselves, but true to themselves, a people with indomitable heart, are every day drawing courage and determination to grip—even with bare hands—the throat of the most savage, most despised enemy ever encountered in their thousand years-old history.

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